understood to be heartly at work for the Sena

tor offered to bet \$100 last night that ARTHUR

would be nominated." Alas, that Logan should

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1884.

Amusements To-day. Bijan Opera House Orphens and Furyties. 2 and Caules—The Merry War. 2 and 5 F. M. Daily's Theatre—The Country Girl. 2 and 5 ISP. M. Grand Opera House—The Rajol. 2 and 5 F. M. Sadioon Square Theatre-Airlie Black Cant SMT. 1 New Park Thentre-Worled, a Pariner, 2 and 2 P. M.
Mible's Garden-A Wife's Peril, 2 and 2 P. M.
New York Conned; Thentre-Confesion, 2 and 2 P. M.
People's Thentre-Pique, 2 and 2 P. M. Sine Theatre—Nathella 2 and SP, M. Sieluway Rail—Concept. SP, M. Theatre Consigner Condition apprecions SP. M. Theatre Condition 2 and SP. M. Theatre Particle 2 and SP. M. Teny Paster's Theatre Spariety SP. M. Union Square Theatre Sparieties 2 and SP. M. Wellack's Theatre—Laty Claim 130 and SC. M. 34 Av. Theater - Smutt of Keys. 5th Av. Theatre Princess Lita. 2 and & P. H.

Daity and Sunday, 40 cents a line, ordinary advertising; large type, 80 cents; and preferred positions, 50 cents to \$2.50, according to classification. WEEKLY, 50 cents a line; no extra charge for large type. Preferred positions from 75 cents to \$2.

S4th Nt. Thentre-Minstrell. 2 and s P. M

The Untold Story.

The letter of our Washington correspondent gives the public its first glimpse of documents which Postmaster-General GRESHAM refuses to deliver to the Spinnger committee unless they are formally and pos-

itively demanded by the House. Such a demand should be made by the House without delay, and with sufficient positiveness and formality to satisfy the Post

master-General. That part of the Star route scandal which is known to the country has loomed large and high for the past three years. It bears perhaps, about the same relation to the unpublished truth as the visible portion of an iceberg bears to the vaster mass beneath the surface of the ocean.

DORSEY and his friends were prosecuted and they escaped; but the interest of the Donsey combination in the Star route contracts was small as compared with the interests of other parties. What were the motives which led the BLAINE-GARFIELD Administration to direct its efforts solely against the man who had delied it? What influence secured for the other parties not only immunity from criminal prosecution, but also protection in the enjoyment of the plunder? Whose money procured the treachery of agents employed by the Goverument and trusted with some of the secrets of the cases? Why should the Star contractors on the expedited routes who were not Dorsey, nor friends of Dorsey, enjoy, in addition to immunity and protection. the shelter afforded by the profound, discreet, and unbroken silence of those who could

Mr. WAYNE MACVEAGH can tell much, if he chooses. Mr. Thomas L. James undoubtedly has information of interest. Mr. Dorsey himself would make a valuable witness. The papers withheld by the Government, on the pica that to submit them to Congress would imperil the success of prosecutions which already have been delayed until it is too late, will throw a flood of light upon the subject. The country, at least, should know the whole truth. The whole truth is within the reach of the SPRINGER committee provided it proceeds with intelligence, impartiality, and unrelaxing firmness.

The New Adirondack Bill.

The movement to preserve the Adirondael forests has made substantial progress in the past two weeks. This is due to the fact that an arrangement has been made under which the different parties seeking to secure legislation to preserve the forests have been able to agree upon a compromise The new bill embraces the best features of both Mr. Lansing's bill and that proposed by the Chamber of Commerce of this city. It does not, however make any provision by which Commission ers, when appointed, can prevent the destruction of forests essential to preserve the and under its provisions no expenditure of money beyond the small sum necessary for the proper expenses of the Commission is authorized. It would be no doubt more economical in the end if Commissioners could be empowered to take lands and stop lumbering without further legislation; but the opposition to such a measure has been so developed by the lobby interested to prevent all Adirondack legislation that it has been found necessary to abandon entirely any such measure. The new bill, however, provides for a scientific examination of the question of the influence of the Adirondack forests upon the water supply of our rivers, and the reports which the Commissioners will be called upon to make every year will, if it is found desirable to acquire more land than the State now controls, enable the Legislature to act more intelligently and comprehensively than it

Mr. LANSING, who from the beginning of this controversy has been the most active and dotermined opponent to the measure urged by the Chamber of Commerce, becomes the champion of the compromise bill; and if he succeeds in shaking off the swarm of land sharks and timber thieves who now infest the Capitol, and who have been working for months to prevent any serious consideration of the Adirondack question, he ought not to have any very serious difficulty, it would be supposed, in securing its passage. Still, strange as it may appear, there is and there will be great opposition to the passage of this bill or of any bill intended in any way to disturb matters in the wilderness as they exist to-day. It seems almost inconceivable that, in the face of the terrible calamities which have fallen upon the people of the Ohio valley, there should be any man in this State so wanting in public spirit, so deaf to the dictates of self-interest, as to oppose any act intended to avert in the Hudson such excessive overflows as have just been seen in the rivers flowing west from the Alleghany Mountains.

What has happened in the Ohio and the Cumberland must in a few years happen in the Hudson and the Mohawk the forests which still guard the headwaters of these streams are cut away. The lesson which the Western floods of this year and last teach must not be neglected, if we wish to protect the people of this Etate from irreparable injury, and our streams,

our agriculture, and our commerce from ruin. The question of preserving the Adirondack forests has been ably and abundantly discussed. The people of the State agree in the belief that these forests should be preserved. The measure has received no opposition except at the hands of a small number of persons directly interested in cutting away these forests. The only real opposition within the Legislature to the plan for preserving the forests is removed by the compromise effected between the promoters of the different schemes. The way is now clear, then, for legislation. The sooner it can be had the better. The sooner a Board of Commissioners,

composed as Governor CLEVELAND is certain to compose such a Board, has control over the State forests situated about the headwaters of our great streams, the better it will be for the people of this State. The duty of the Legislature is to place the Hudson River and the Erie Canal beyond all chance of danger

Congressmen and Their Duties.

The business of Congress was interrupted, and a legislative day was sacrificed in the House of Representatives, by the filibustering of the Republicans on a simple resolution to fix a day for a bill granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the Mexican and of other wars therein named. The merits of the measure were not in dispute at all. The usual hour for adjournment on Monday afternoon had been reached, and there was nothing before the House but the mo tion to give this bill a hearing, when the violence began which continued for sixteen hours without intermission, and closed in the defeat of the opposition.

There have been occasions since the close of the civil war, when an overbearing political majority trampled down the rights of a powerless minority, that the most extreme methods of parliamentary protection were justified in self-defence. No such issue was presented in this case of ordinary legislation. No principle was at stake to divide parties, or to enlist prejudices, or to excite bad feeling.

But while the Republicans are to be blamed or their revolutionary acts, the Democrats are answerable for a full share of responsibility in not being present to assert their power as the majority of the House, and therefore accountable to the country for the

orderly conduct of the public business. Both sides are negligent in attendance to their duties as Representatives. On the vote immediately preceding the start of the filloustering, there were one hundred and thirty absentees, or much more than a third of a full House. Upon the first call of the House there were one hundred and thirty-two absentees, showing that a quorum was bodily present, but a portion of the Republicans had refused to vote, in order to prolong a contest that must have been preconcerted by some of their leaders.

This absenteelsm in the House and in the Senate has become an evil of serious moment. It has grown dangerously in the last three or four years. Members of Congress are fast becoming as indifferent to attendance as members of the British Parliament are, except on special occasions. There is a growing tendency to shift the business into a few hands and to a few committees.

The present House of Representatives numbers about half as many members as the English Commons, and the average attendance is not better on this side than across the Atlantic. Our members are paid five thousand dollars a year, and enjoy many perquisites. The British Commoner serves without pay.

Absenteeism deprives States and constituencies of their just representation and rights in Congress. Pairing off is an invention of delinquents, accepted in practice, but without authority of law, for the personal convenience of Senators and Representatives. It operates practically to concentrate the power of legislation in a small number of members, and to deny many districts any voice or vote for their interests.

At the last session of the Robeson Congress there was a conflict between the two Houses on the Sundry Civil bill appropriating twenty-four millions of dollars. The conferees did not report until the last day of the session, and then Mr. Hiscock made t lame excuse for surrendering the demands of the House. That great bill was passed by 84 yeas and 8 nays, or less than a third of the body, and 54 short of a quorum, showing 197 members absent!

The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill, the Army bill, and the Deficiency bill, which, with the Sun Iry Civil bill, aggregated over seventy-one millions of dollars, were all thrown over to the last day and passed under the pressure of the closing hours of Con gress, when all protest was useless. Outside of the conference committees and of the parties immediately interested in these appronot a dozen members of the House knew what the bills provided for beyond the regular supplies. The reports were drawn in a way to exclude information, and thus to pre-

vent opposition. With this sort of experience before them, reform was naturally expected from the present House, and a keener attention to the public business. The lesson of last Monday night ought to be instructive, and it is to be hoped the Democrats will profit by it.

Dr. Deems on the Theatre.

Old Commodore VANDERBILT, though not nimself what could be called a godly man, seems to have had a partiality for the society of preachers. One of his great cronies was the Rev. Dr. Choules, a fat and jolly Baptist parson, whom the Commodore took with him as his chaplain when he made his famous trip to Europe on the North Star in 1853,

Another of the clerical friends and retain ers of the old Commodore was the Rev. Dr DEEMS, who still remains with us, while Dr. Choules died more than a quarter of a century ago. Dr. DEEMS was a Methodist preacher in North Carolina until the Commodore introduced him to New York and bought for him what is now called the Church of the Strangers, in Mercer street. That church, as we understand it, is an independent concern, with a creed furnished by Dr. DEEMs, which is substantially the same as that subscribed to by the run of so-called evangelical Christians.

Not long ago a country preacher wrote to Dr. DEEMs to ask what was his opinion of theatres and theatregoing. He received the following reply:

"I am opposed to theatres in general. Because, while there are real gentlemen and ladies connected with the arres, and while there are good plays, the great majority sons, whose lives are vicious, and the weight of whose influence is thrown against religion and morality, so that the general effect is deleterious to society; so much so that if every theatre in the land, the best and the worst, were closed for five years the whole community would undonstedly not lose, but greatly gain, by the procedure. The effect of at al attendance upon theatrical entertainments, 'upon the hurches whose members attend ' is a waste of the noral power of those churches. Last week a gay an the ground that as a church member she could not go, the young actress applicated and made the statement that whenever she was on the boards and saw a church member in the house she despised that person as a hyporite. Although this is a violent judgment, every acto may be presumed to feel thus toward theatregoing church people. All those people lose their influence as softers, both actors and irreligious attendants."

Of course, it is all nonsense to attack the theatre because some actors are not all Dr. DEEMs would have them. Probably there are morally objectionable people in his own congregation, and they are found in every occupation and every assembly. Good people are constantly thrown into the society of those whose lives are not correct. Moreover, the actor personates a character foreign to himself, and everybody knows it. The audience have no concern as to what he is privately. They are interested in the charac-

for him by the dramatist. A man's religiou must be a very thin coating if it is rubbed off by going to a play in which people act who are not all they should be so far as morais go.

But who was the "gay and beautiful actress"who applauded Dr. DEEMS's parishioner for refusing to go to the theatre because it was an unfit place for a church member? If she is ashamed of her profession, if she thinks so ill of it, why does she stay on the stago? It seems to us that if she exists at all she must be a very wicked young woman, for she persists in doing what her conscience condemns. Nobody is excusable for making such a sacrifice as that in order to carn a living. She is sinning against light, as the old theologians would have said, and is accordingly a sinuer of the worst sort.

Thieves and Blackguards.

Before the final vote on the ROOSEVELT bill to increase the power of the Mayor of New York was taken in the Assembly, Mr. Howe pleasantly described the persons who 'dominate" the municipal affairs of this town as "thleves and blackguards." This helped, we suppose, to pass the bill. It was felt that any change in the government of a community dominated by thieves and blackguards must be for the better.

As the Roosevery bill, if it passes the Senate and is approved by the Governor, will simply curtail the powers of the Board of Aldermen, it must be that body which Mr. Howe is sure is composed of thieves and blackguards. As there are a number of Republicans in the present Board, the thieves and blackguards who dominate New York are not confined to the Democratic party.

Mr. Howe is evidently a candid young man, and candor is a desirable and perhaps a rare quality in politicians. But of what avail is his candor or the candor of any politician if the dominating Democratic and Republican politicians in this town are thieves and blackguards? Is there any use in trying to serve a community that raises such people to power? Clearly New York city has gone to the dogs, and there is no good in it. Not even the ROOSEVELT bill can purify it.

These twenty-four thieves and blackguards who dominate the city, are chosen, each in his district, by the people. The people of twenty-four districts elect twenty-four thieves and blackguards. Is there any reason to suppose that the people of the same twenty-four districts will not elect one thief and blackguard to be Mayor?

We have the impression that Mr. Howe is prominent member of the Union League Club. If we did not think that his mind had been broadened by association with the Republican sages of that oracle of political wisdom, we might suggest to him that it is a parious thing for a parlous youth to libel his fellow citizens. If his manners had not received a polished lustre from conversation with the respectable and dignified members of the Union League, we would remind him that the use of such language as he inflicted upon the Assembly the other day should, when unsupported by facts, be left to thieves and blackguards. Some members of the Board of Aldermen make themselves ridiculous by their ignorance. And nothing but ignorance seems to be the matter with Mr. Howe.

But do we want a Czar to rule this town. even if he should be a Republican and an ornament of the Union League Club?

It Is Right and Just.

Respecting the proposed bill to copyright news for twenty-four hours, our esteemed contemporary, the World, observes:

"There can be no such thing as copyrighting news When a newspaper sells a piece of news on the street. becomes the property of the purchaser. He can sell it to somebody else if he chooses. The news in a public journal may be copyrighted, but no law can prevent a man from telling somebody cise what he has read, or can prevent that person from republishing the matter (another form and resciling it."

This is a singular argument for an intelligent newspaper to advance. On the same theory a person who for a dollar purchases a copy of the latest novel acquires not only the right to read and enjoy the book, but also the right to reprint its contents and sell any number of copies in competition with the original publisher. On the same theory the purchaser of a sheet of convrighted music buys for twenty-live or fifty cents not only the right to sing the music for his own amusement and the delectation of his friends, but also the right to have it lithographed again, and to peddle copies to everybody who will buy. According to the World's view of the matter, when a person has paid a dollar and a half to witness the representation of a copyrighted play, the play becomes his property. All of this indicates that the ideas of our esteemed contemporary on the subject of copyright in general are in a state

of confusion. We do not class the World with the news papers which object to the proposed legislation because it threatens to deprive them of the opportunity to steal the news which they have neither the genius to discover nor the enterprise and liberality to procure and pay for. It is no use to discuss the question

with the pirates themselves. We do not see how any fair-minded person, recognizing the fact that news is property, can fail to see that this is an equitable and necessary measure of protection-not protection against competition, but protection against largeny.

A Brief Correction.

We have no doubt that our esteemed conemporary, the Star, intends to state every proposition justly and fairly; but in a recent reference to THE SUN it has been led into error. According to the Star, we sist that the party must proclaim itself either for free trade absolutely or against any reduction of import duties."

What we really insist upon is that the Democracy shall not proclaim itself for one thing in its platform and for a totally different thing in its legislation. If it declares itself in favor of free trade, it shall not proceed to make a protectionist tariff; and if it makes a protectionist tariff, it shall not incorporate free trade as one of the standard articles of faith in its platform. The theory and the practice, the doctrine and the legislation

should agree, and not contradict each other. As for changing the tariff, we have always contended that there are crudities and ab surdities in it that ought to be remedied; but In our judgment the abolition of the surplus revenue should be reached through the abolition of the enormous internal revenue taxes which remain to us from the period of the war, and which employ a noxious army of Federal officeholders and political parti-

The wild whirr of Louan's boom is heard or said to be heard, throughout the land, and all that industrious noise can do is being done for the Stentorian Sucker Statesman. Yet there eems to be a cruel suspicion or belief that the Black Warrior's canvass is mere sound and fury after all, and that it will never amount to much. It was to be expected that the Chicago Republican politicians who love not LOGAN as they ought should regard his boom even among the apparently hearty supporters of that Favorite Son there is weakness of ter he tries to present, and which is drawn | knees. Even these enthusiastic persons are

supposed to take a pessimistic view of his chances, and to expect a sudden dwindling of his present prominence. Thus we hear that "one of the Illinois Congressmen who has been

cherish a viper in his bosom! HOMER D. SKINNER's proclivity for rum made him the easy victim of a conspiracy, and he was sent to Auburn prison to undergo an incarceration of seven years for a small matter of arson, with which he had no sort of concern whatever. This was in 1881, and Mr. SKINNER's townsmen of Watkins, in Schuyler county, who appear to have been perfectly well aware of his innocence, have, after three years of gentle remonstrance procured his pardon by Gov. CLEVELAND. Mindful that he was returning to Watkins, and sympathizing with the weakness that made him the prey of the unscrupulous, the Governor releases him upon

the condition that he abstain from all intoxicating beverages for five years.

This is a very interesting proceeding on the part of the Executive, but it would be more interesting to know whence Gov. CLEVELAND derives his authority for it. Suppose Homes D. SKINNER relaxes himself to-morrow and goes upon a regular tear, what is the Governor going to do about it?

Surprising and affluent as is the wit of the ion. Chauncey M. Derew, we regret to say that he sometimes commits errors in English grammar. The accident occurred, however, amid the embarrassing surroundings of a Harvard dinner, and Mr. DEPEW, we believe is a graduate of Yale.

A cable despatch says that our esteemed contemporary, the Algemeine Zeitung, of Munich, accuses Minister Saroent of trying to inluonce the elections in this country by "his diplomatic conduct at Berlin." By "diplomatic conduct" is meant, of course, conduct very undiplomatic indeed.

Our esteemed contemporary is apparently gnorant of the peculiar talents which have won for the American Minister to Germany the proud title of EFFIGY SARGEST. That eminent diplomatist does not seek, unless he has sadly changed, to influence elections in the way our Munich contemporary supposes. Can it be that the story of the "tapeworm" ballots has not been told in Berlin?

The ingenious and polished gentlemen who devote great talents and engaging manners to the development of the bunco industry in this town have had hard luck of late. The newspapers seem to have an injurious effect upon the practice of this learned profession. The number of ingenuous strangers coming here for business and for the pleasure of seeing the wonders of the town is as great as ever, but they have heard of the mysteries of bunco, and have no confidence in the confidence man. The chipper chevalier of industry who accosts them is very liable to be handed over to the police, those rude suppressers of "confidence" talent. The alleged nephews or sons of the Presidents of country banks have been a little under a cloud the last few days. Yet bunco springs eternal in the human breast and the bunco men will probably continue to make acquaintances and a good living.

The chiefest of Mr. BLAINE's persecutors at the present time is the Hon. THOMAS M. BAYNE, member of Congress from the Twentythird district of Pennsylvania. He has contrived to throw out the mysterious but partieuarly malicious suggestion that while Mr. BLAINE is not a candidate, that very fact is in itself sufficient reason for nominating him. Here is part of an interview with Mr. BAYNE, which the Philadelphia Press sadly and reluctantly publishes: " Have you met Mr. BLAISE this winter

Yes; I had a very pleasant that with him a few venings ago. He is looking remarkably well. His bright ye, clear, strong voice, and vigorous activity in his arous daily work proclaim him every men the man h

"Is Braine a candidate "
"No, he is not; but that is no reason why he should not be nominated. On the contrary, it is the best reason why he should be Not content with this Mr France's enemy

from Allegheny deliberately proceeded to pour

oil on the fire of persecution: Will BLAIRE accept the nomination if it should be tendered him by the Convention! "'Undoubtedly; if he is nominated by the Convention he will accept and will be elected.""

This can only result in hastening the day of Mr. BLAINE's flight from his native land to the Loo Choo Islands, or some other distant spot where a persecuted historian can read and think and write in peace.

Mr. BENJAMIN HABRISON of Indiana is probably not disinclined to ornament the second place on the Republican ticket if his country calls him loudly enough. Indeed, if the worst should come to the worst, or the best to the best, he might bear with becoming meekness the honors of a nomination to the first place. He would like on one account to be nominated. He would like to make the HARrison family as eminent in the holding of great office as the ADAMSES have been. This is a laudable ambition enough, and, if fate or GRESHAM interpose not, one that perhaps might some time and by some Harrison be realized. But, if the present head of that distinguished family is not willing to fling away all his ambition, he should strenuously deny that he has any relations with Mr. WHARTON BARKER. Of course, it is all very well to admire that flaring Pennsylvania apostle of the distribution of the surplus, but to by him is dangerous, and Mr. Harrison is in Mr. HARBISON is praised by Mr. BARKER for being "a safe, cautious, intelli-

If Mr. HARRISON is cautious and intelligent and wants to be safe, let him beware of Mr. WHARTON BARKER, and, in fact, of most liepublican reformers.

There is a bill before the Legislature which may well challenge an equal for fidelity to the notion of direct responsibility. It is a Brooklyn charter amendment that contemplates a Board of Education composed of fifteen ment bers, who are to be satellites of a central \$8,000 Commissioner of Education. This Commissioner, who is according to the bill, to be appointed by the Mayor, is to choose superintendents, who are to appoint their assistants and subordinates, so that the Superintendent of Instruction will have power to appoint the principals, subject to the approval of the central head, and the principals will have power, under like condition, to appoint teachers

Everybody in control has extraordinary power, both in appointing and removing subordi nates, all, however, subject to the will of the Commissioner who is to preside over the welfare of a great army of children.

There would be no wisdom, even under sublime conditions, in such an organization of an educational department, and there would be inexcusable folly in placing so definitely in politics a department that should be kept far away from political influence.

In spite of the assertions of Congressman ROCKWELL, the Massachusetts Republicans, or at least a great number of them, seem to believe that EDMUNDS, a "poor, little man sitting on a rock," as Mr. Rockwell irreverently described him, is the man the Bay State should cling to. He seems to be the first choice. Mr. EDMUNDS will have no cause to congratulate imself if the Massachusetts delegation insists on voting for him. His own experience in 1880 and that of Mr. Busrow in 1876, indicate that to be the favorite of Massachusetts is fatal to a andidate for the Republican nomination. Nor can the Massachusetts men be without their doubts. In 1880 they had an uneasy feeling that EDMUNDS was a GRANT man. This year they may suspect that his second choice is ARTHUR. Still, they are hopeful, and will probably send to Chicago an ornamental delegation which will do nothing in a very majestic manner. As for Mr. EDMUNDS, he will be entitled to a public dinner whenever he visits

CONRLING TALKS POLITICS.

Remarkable Disclosures and Prophecies Made to a St. Louis Clergyman.

Sr. Louis, Feb. 22.-The Rev. John Snyder, Unitarian, and one of the most promi-nent clergymen of St. Louis, was recently in Washington and New York, and since his return has written some "Notes of Travel" for the Globe-Democrat. The second installment was printed this morning, and takes the form of an interview with Boscoe Conkling, the man whom newspaper men have hitherto considered beyond the reach of the interviewer. The interview is remarkable for its political disclosures and prophecies, but the fact that it is printed is still more remarkable, as it was evidently in the nature of a private, if not confidential, conversation between gentlemen, and the things said therein were never intended for publication. The writer does not say when he had the conversation, but the date can be fixed approximately by the fact that he was in Washington during the meeting of the River Improvement Convention the first week in February, and went from there to New York. There is no room for doubt that the conversation did take place. Mr. Snyder's position as a citizen and clergyman of the Gospel is a guarantee for the authenticity of the interview.

After telling how he sought and obtained an introduction to Mr. Conkling, and giving a graphic description of him, the reverend interviewer says: "A very prominent Republican told me that during the bitter struggle of the Chicago Convention, a number of Ohio gentle-men secretly called on Mr. Conkling in order to propose a compromise which should involve the abandonment of Grant and John Sherman, and the unanimous nomination of Garfield. Mr. Conkling, of course, saw through the gauze of patriotism and the treach-ery beneath, and, rising up to his full height, he said, with quiet scorn; the value of your plan, gentlemen. Which Ohio delegate will put Mr. Garfield in nomina-

the value of your plan, gentlemen. Which Ohio delegate will put Mr. Garfield in nomination? The meeting adjourned at once. I thought of these things as I approached the leader who had in a fit of sulion pride taken the crown from his own head. I said upon being presented. I am giad to know you, sir. although I have been one of your most earnest political opponents—an anti-Staiwart of the most pronounced type. I said this because I wanted to see the 'Quills upon the fretlul porcupine' at once. I was not disappointed. The ex-Senator turned his cress upon me with a look of pity not unmingled with disdain, and said with marked courtesy, but with a tinge of the dictatorial in his tone: 'May I ask, sir, what you mean by an anti-Staiwart?' 'Cortainly, sir. The strongest symptoms of anti-Staiwartism in my case were to be opposition to the third term, and what is generally called Bossism.

"The old cry. Did you ever think, sir, that you can't do the simplest piece of work of any shape or fashion without having a controlling head, who may or may not be called the 'Boss,' but who will be the boss in reality? Do you want a political party to be anything but a flock of sheep with a beliwether about? I am sick of this miserable stuff about 'bosses' coming from men all over this country who never did a day's boiliteal work in their lives. I don't intend my remarks to be personal, sir. But, now the Republican party has gotten rid of its boss,' every man who has a head tailer than his fellows has been killed off. It is an army that has shot its own leaders in the face of the enemy. Now I hope the cranks are satisfied. And what is the result? You have lost the lower House of Congress, of course I have no present interest in the contest, because I am out of the whole thing. I am a Republican, and expect to remain one, but I have no sympath with this method of fighting in a headless army."

"Well, Mr. Conking," I said, finding that our agreement upon the subject of the bess as a noditical blessing was not likely to be very hearty.

I suppose that the apparent spontaneous

ness of the result was only upon the surface?
"Certainty; it had been all arranged week
before. Great pity," with a sigh of regret i
his voice. "Gen. Grant could have secured th his voice. Gen, Grant could have secured votes of two or three Southern States, and t opened the door to a Republican party in

South."
I didn't believe a word of that, but thought it sagnetions not to say so. I gave another tack to the conversation.
"Senator." I said, "what effect upon the Democratic prospects for next fall do you think their divided leadership upon the tariff will have?"

have?"
"They may have a divided leadership, but they have no divided army. I have tried in past times to break through the solid phalanx of Democratic voters in this State, but never yet found a weak place in their line. No matter what issue you spring upon them the rank and file of the Democratic party are always ready to march under the commands of their acknowledged leaders. There never was such political organization in any other

why, I have always thought that the Re-publican party surpassed it in vital organic strength."

Another look of pity combined with a loss

Another look of pity combined with a less atmindle ingredient.

"Well, sir, I have never had the honor of meeting a gentlemen with whom I differed so radically. May I ask upon what you base your judgment in this matter?

Of course, I defended my position as well as I could with becoming modesty. In my answer I said something like this: "Surely, Mr. Conkling, that party can boast of great organic strength, which, after defeating in National Convention its three most astute political leaders—Senators Logan. Cameron and yourself—upon a question of national policy, so vital that you, gentlemen feared that the defeat of Grant meant the probable defeat of the party yet, through the sheer strength of party discipline, all of you gentlemen went into the campaign with unabated enthusiasm even when you knew what your relation to the Garfield Administration must be. You helped gain the fight with the knowledge that you had probably nothing to gain from the victory. I question if the Democratic party has been able to train leaders of that temper."

Mr. Conkling's only direct reply was: "Beyond all question Gen. Grant made Gen. Garfield President of the United States."

I did not believe that either, but I only said: "At least he did what he could to achieve that result."

"He made him, President, sir., The Republi-

"At least he did what he could to achieve that result."

"He made him President, sir. The Republican party would have suffered defeat if Grant had suked in his tent."

"Tell me, Senator, if you feel like speaking freely upon the subject, what in your opinion should have been the attitude of the Republican party in respect to the Tilden and Hayes controversy?"

"Well, it is difficult to say at this late date what would have been a wise and just policy in such an issue. The policy should have been marked with consistency, at least."

"Which, in your opinion—"

"It was not, sir. Judge these facts: The Flectoral Commission declared that Rutherfraud B. Hayes istrong emphasis upon the fraudh had received the electoral vote of Louisiana. After the accession of Rutherfraud B. Hayes to the Presidency he affirmed that Packard, who had received some 3,000 votes less than Samuel J. Tiden, was Governor of that State. If Packard was Governor then Ruther-fraudiche word evidently a sweetimersell—held his place by the most palpable fraud over perpetrated."

"That surely was a miserable blunder."

ever perpetrated."

That surely was a miserable blunder."

It was more than a blunder, sir. It was a crime." This with increasing emphasis.

You were not a member of the Electoral Commission if I remember rightly, Mr. Conk-

You were not a member of the Electoral Commission if I remember rightly, Mr. Conkling?"

No. sir, I was not in favor of the creation of the Commission, in fact, but we had limited outselves in the Benate by an absurd tenminute rule, and I knaw I could not give my reasons for opposing the Commission inside of that time, and so I remained silent."

It did look as if a bargain had been formed, especially in the light of subsequent events."

I cannot trust myself, sir, to characterize the whole transaction. It was only a part of that whole stekening programme of cant and hypocrisy with which these people have been imposing upon a confiding public.

What do you think of the future prospects of the party. Mr. Conking?

I am so entirely out of politics myself, and so ignorant of party movements, that I am the last person in the world to come to with such a question."

I am not a very enthusiastic Republican myself." I said: "but I believe heartily that the Democratic party will not go into power next year, no matter what candidate they selied."

Well, sir, I am by no means as sanguine and

Well, sir. I am by no means as sanguino and I fall to see an intelligent basis for your expectation; but I pretend to no knowledge in the matter. But mark this, sir. Of one thing I am certain in my own mind: The Democrats will elect the next President. Hemember, I do not say he will be a Democrat; but I do any that that party will be the determining factor in the result.

By this time the dinner was finished and we rose to de part. By this time the dinner was innesed and we rose to depart.

"Mr. Conkling." I said. "I hope when next we meet we shall be able to select a subject apon which we shall have more in common than the theme of politics."

"I shall be happy to converse with you upon any subject, air." was the cordial and courteous response, and so our long chat ended.

CHILDREN LOOKING AT RUGG.

He to Not So Large as they Expected to Find

After school hours in Long Island City on hursday crowds of children went to the jail to see Rugg. They pressed against the grated door in the basement of the building, where a bulletin announced that visitors were admitted to the jail on Thursdays only. On this the foremost children based an argument to Sheri Furman. They said they were visitors, and it was Thursday, and they ought to be admitted. The Sheriff has been remarkably goodnatured over since Rugg's recapture. He argued that the sight of Rugg in prison would furnish the children a moral lesson, and that if he admitted them it would quiet their lemands, which were becoming more and more clamorous as their numbers swelled. So the youngsters, boys and girls, were marshalled in bands of from twenty-five to thirty, and were led, awe-stricken, through the office into the gloomy corridor, where the heavy iron doors closed with a clang that made them buildle together. Finally Keeper Monteverde opened the last door, and ushere the children into the tier where Rugy is kept n solitary confinement.

The cell was dark, and the dusky face of the esperado was hardly perceptible. Some of

The cell was dark, and the dusky face of the desperado was hardly perceptible. Some of the time even it was held away, but his form was casily distinguishable. Heavy shackles locked to his ankles prevented his moving more than a foot from the end of his couch. He sat with bowed head and hands clasped between his knees.

The frightened children compared his size in whispers with that of the Anaks of their acquaintance. They generally agreed that upon the whole the desperado was in no great degree different from a score of colored mea that they had known. Their ideas of the heroic character of thugs were outraged.

"Huh!" remarked a nine-year-old to the waiting crowd of children without. The ain't nothing but a small, little colored man like Wash Jackson."

One little fellow, who was proud of his eight years, was found by a policeman struggling in the mud at Astoria at 11 o'clock on Wednesday night. He was bespatuered from head to heels and seaking wet.

"Halloa! Where are you going, my little man?" asked the policeman.

"Going to see Rugg."

"Where did you come from?"

"From Woodside, sir."

He was taken to the Astoria police station and set upon a chair to dry. He said he was Johnnie Wallace, a son of Paymaster Wallace of the New York Elevated Ralirond. He slept in Sergeant Whitoomb's bed all night, and yesterday morning, when his parents came to take him home without his seeing Rugg, he was inconsolable until they told him he had slept in the bed of the very man who had caught Rugg. Sheriff Furman denies that Rugg had been shamming illness. He is of the opinion that Rugg is really an epilentic.

"No man," said he last night, "could have become rigid, frothed at the mouth, and presented the general appearance of Rugg during one of his fits, unless he were really attacked by a spasam. Perhaps the last fit, when he escaped from Murphy, was simulated."

Rugg is very anxious to have his mother visit him. A farmer named Hand, in whose house he was born, came in from Bridgehampton on Thursday to see him. The prisoner

Bits of Goselp from Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22 .- The season is going out in a blaze of glory. Dinners balls, and receptions crowd each other. The President gives a final reception on the evening of Shrove Tuesday, but will continue during Lent the series of dinners to Senators and Repre sentatives. As he entertains them forty-eight at a time he can in a few weeks get through both Houses of Con gress. The flowers at the White House entertainments are always in beautiful profusion; the mantels on Wed nesday night were banked with hyacinths, and the lable was a bed of roses and lilies of the valley. The corsage bouquets of the ladies were charmingly designed and

tied with satin ribbons. Mr. Roscoe Coukling has been here to arrue some of the Edison cases before the Commissioner of Patents. He stayed at John Chamberlin's, and attended to nothing but Mr. Edison's affairs while he was in town. Mr. George C. Gorham has severed his connection with the Republican, and has engaged in business in New York. It is said he will not again go into journalism. Chaplain Mesplie, who was dismissed the service s caused a strong effort to be made in favor of his rein statement. He says he was about to leave for Eur on account of infirm health, and wishing to draw his pay, made out his vouchers. As there was some ques-tion of his being entitled to a ten per cent, increase, he made out two sets of accounts, one for the larger amount and another for the smaller in case, the first should be refused payment. The first being refused, the second set was presented. His failure to appear when summoned before a court martial was owing to his facile condition and absence from the country. He is an old man, and has been in the service more than thirty years. The members of Congress from Brooklyn are worrying Secretary Folger to death over the public building in

Brooklyn. The Secretary has not yet lost his temper The Propaganda's Italian Lawanit.

ROME, Feb. 5.—The suit of the Propaganda last time, before the highest tribunal, the Carte Suprema. di Canazione. Pour times have the lower courts been nsked to decide whether the Government was right or wrong in ordering the sale of Propaganda estate, and its investment in Government bonds. Twice have they decided in favor of Propaganda and twice against it. Propaganda has a college, a printing office, a museum and a library. It is international in its character. It was founded by Pope Urban VIII. It has been the send nary for all the Catholic missions. Money and gifts from all parts of the world have endowed it. The library and museum include donations from priests and misionaries in every quarter of the globe. The estate i valued at 10,000,000 france.

China's Great Secret Society.

From the Los Angeles Republican.

straine as it may seen the Chinese company of organized thugs and frethus respect the lives of the British and Americans."

"Are the foreigners in Sism and China much annoyed by the White Laly organization?"

"Yes. They have to be very careful lest they publicly offend one of its members. No matter how poor the laborer, if he is a "White Lily in person must be respected as sacred from abuse or violence. I remember in instance in Siam, where the White Lily house despute away over the Siamese as well as the Chinese. A French capitalist named Romeville had a large saw mill near family for the Chinese as the Chinese in Siam, where the was engaged to getting out test for slip huilding. Bomneville once the strains on the Chinese is abover; a member of the White Lily. The Chinese has a bourse of monthly the continuous and machinery and motified districted out, after a same indiffed districted to the continuous and machinery and motified districted to the capital the must leave within twelve hours or districted the continuous and machinery and motified districted to any of this great thingses served society. The Efficial since they sucked and hourd Peking, the Chinese capital and the imperial summer painer, have always been treated with respect, and as the Americans are united with the English in the treaty ports, they are treated as British subjects, and as the same nation."

Differences in Pools. From the Arkanette Traveller.

Men may dig fur months an' fine dat de gol' a' dar, but when do woodpecker digs a hole in de tree allus takes out a worm. It ain' allus the ailent man dat's the smartes. Do sheep donn make ex much fuss ex de dog, but he ain' got nigh ex much sense. It takes one good pint he reman ter show up anuder. Widout de said o good feed de ince bloed wouldn' show nigh so plain in er hoss. De edycated fool is was den de one what ain' edvented. fur de edvented one spiles a good piece o' work, wharas de onedycated one doan often un ertake a thing what he kam't do.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : Chleago

night do very well as the place for holding the Nationa Democratic Convention if that great Western metropolis had not practically repudiated the payment of a just claim of two or three thousand dollars for expenses incurred in bringing together the greatest convention ever held in the West, and the greatest convention to thicago, namely, the River and Harbor Convention to 1847. Your obselent servant. Wittens Montar Hath. Brancott, Feb. 21.

A Peculiar Reminiscence of Washington's

And anecdotes of Gen. Baxter, Heary Keep, Bufus Huich Peter Giley and Talliot Watts, the Nervous Auti-dote man. See to morrow's Sunday Mercury.—Ade. Be good to yourself for once, if troubled with a bad cough or cold, and use Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a sur-remedy for asthma, pleurisy, Ac., as well as throat com-plaints.—adv.

BUNBEAMS.

-It is said on good authority that Mrs. angery, at the close of the season, will return to Eng-and and build a theatre on her own account.

It has been definitely arranged that the

Empress of Austria will visit Northamptonshire and hunt with the Pytchley bounds. The Empress has of late been a good deal of an invalid. -The Italian Government has determined

to offer on the occasion of opening the Turin Exhibition a prize of 10,000 france for the most practical process for the transmission of electricity. -Carlyle's prolific use of words is being

ligested. In "Sartor Reservus " alone it is found that the vocabulary contains about 7,539 words, while the hole of Shakespeare's vocabulary is put down at 15,000 vords, and that of Milton at 7,500. The literary property of the works of the well-known French historian, Henri Martin, comprising L'Histoire de France Jusqu'a 1780," and "L'Histoire

le France lusqu'a nos Jeurs," was sold by auction in on Feb. 2 for 250,000 france, being 100,000 france have the upset price. It is on the eards that Arabi will be back a Egypt before long, the views held by him for the ermanent improvement of his country being identical with those of Gen. Gordon. The latter thoroughly

believes in Arabi, and never concents his opinion.
subscribed to the fund raised for his defence. -The latest development of fashion in France concerns the announcements of births invariably sent out by French parents. For a boy they are is the father's coat of arms or monogram, and under-neath the sign of the zodiac which was paramount

when the babe first saw the light. -Archibald Forbes says that the great weakness of the Australian character is the hunger after titles and decorations. Mr. Goodall Francis, the eminent and popular statesman of Victoria, just deceased, was an excention. He three times refused a knighthood. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy, the Irish pairlot, who at one time affected to despise such things, now wears the honors of the British Crown.

-Spa, in Belgium, has not of late years een very prosperous as a bathing place. The Com-neual Council, which has till now administered the oprings and baths itself, is now in treaty with a com-5,000 france a year to the town, create other attractions for visitors, and construct in the Pare de Sept Heures mildings of the value of 250,000 france for public use

-Even in Russia public opinion is beginning to wake up to the importance of preserving ancient buildings intact. The Institute of Architects at St. Petersburg has been considering the test means of preenting the Chinese from continuing their present reck less destruction of the remarkable archaic architectura of central Asia. It has even been suggested that the Russian Government should send a committee of antiquarians to the court of Pekin to andeavor to interest China in her own ancient relies.

-They have the son of a duke and the son of an earl in merchants' offices in the city of London. Another noble lad owns seven pawn offices, which give him a large income, and another peer draws profits from thirteen public houses. The latest recruit to the ranks of finance is a blue-blooded youth from Belgravia. This swell has staggered the city men by taking an office in the midst of them, and posting up a notice fixing his business hour og Mondays and Wednesdays from 12 to 1. and giving his private niddress at the family palace in Belgravia, where letters are to be forwarded. —A grand-niece of Mozart has written to

the Burgomuster of Vienna requesting pecuniary assistance from the public treasury on the ground of her relationship to the great composer. She states that she is 64 years of age, without means, and possessed neither of friends nor relatives upon whom to rely for support. By reason of some unexplained status which she appears to have occupied formerly toward the Goverment, apparently something resembling that of a ward in chancery, she copys the remarkable title of "Konig-lich-Kaiserliche Feldkriege-Kanglisten-Waise."

-The Protestants in Spain are having a pard time. In the Asturias a colportear of the Bible Society has been maltrented, though he appealed to the local suthorities for protection. Near Aleasun, in the Basque provinces, the village priests, assisted by the authorities and gendarmes, forcibly took from the house of a Protestant family the body of a child 6 years old, and buried if according to the Roman Catholic rites, despite the protest of the parents and the orders of the Governor of Navarre, who had authorized a Protestant interment in the separate cemetery according to law. The father of the child has appealed to the tribunals, because the local authorities pretended they were acting

under the orders of the Bishop.

-According to the Neue Freie Presse the factioning to the Acte Free Tresse lie in a memoirs, which are about to be published in the farrendome, are after all but a small fragment of the manuscript. There remains no longer any doubt as to the genuineness of the manuscript, but the publication will only lead to more urgent inquiries about the rest of the memoirs, containing, as Heine says, the story of his inner life. There seems to be no cline whatever to asset in answering these hundress but its removed. to assist in answering these inquiries; but it is rumored that there is a great mass of Heine's Jamily and private correspondence in the hands of M. Julia, the former possessor of the inemairs, full of the most interesting facts, which, if full cloudly selected, would furnish the material for a work not less interesting than the identi-

A wealthy Jewish banker who died recently in Germany, was cromated in conformity with the provisions of his last will and testament. His ashes were then collected by his next of kin, who placed them in a suitable vessel, and proposed to inter them in the ever, was opposed by the officials vested with the control of the cemetery, on the ground that such a proceeding would be in conflict with the Jewish ritual. The of kin of the deceased banker claim that the bill of sale received by them on their purchase of the burying lot transfers to them the right to inter the "remains" of the members of their family, and that the term "remains" entitles them to bury the ashes of a corpse as well as the corpse intact.

... The other evening, at the dinner of the "Odd Volumes," where several Oriental authorities were assembled to hear Mr. Quartien's lecture, it was menwrote "Locksley Hall" he could not have been aware of the exact nature of a Chinese cycle. "Retter," he exclaimed, "fifty years of Europe than a cycle of Cathay." It being granted that Cathay is poetical English for China, it was stated, with the complete conrence of an eminent mandarin who was present, that a Chinese cycle consists, and has for some centuries consisted, of sixty years. By these cycles the lapse of time has been computed in China during the whole of the present dynasty. The poet, therefore, was less complimentary to Europe than he probably intended to be when he said that fifty years of Europe was only equal to eixty years of China

-The villa at St. Mandé, near Paris, so noted as being the scene of Dandet's "Les Rois en Exil," has been given up by its owner, the orderant King of Naples. Francis II, lives with his consect on the third floor of the hotel Boulliemont in the line Bulssy d'Anglais, which still belongs to him. The retinue of d'Anglais, which still belongs to find the princely pair consides of a lady it waiting, a mair e d'hotel, who combines other functions as well and a valet. Both the King and Queen lead the simpless lives possible. They seldom go to the theatre, naver late possible. They seldom go to the lineare mover into society, and they never receive. The small dark figure of Francis II, may be seen as early as a in the merning in the Bois; in the afternoon as well, with his hands in his pockets and a cignr in his mean, he namiters up and down among the passers by. At this time the Queen, who is almost as passionne there we wenn as her arter, the Empress of Austria, canters on horsoneck along the allow. This does not prevent her from being a scale of attendant at the Madoleine, where it one of the quiet mayes she may be often found. naves she may be often found, resary in hand, kneeling in long and earnest prayer.

-California fruit growers have discovered that apricats bleached with subpour fames and then dried in the samare superior to those that are dried to any other manner or that are cannot. They regard this fact of very great importance to the whole State. If tactor very great importance to the winds State. It enables every fruit entitle is however initial histocaus, and however small the product of his orchards to dry his own fruit for market and makes him independent of the causing factories. It is also stated that fruit can be prepared to this manner more cleasify than in any other, that its weight is better preserved, and that it is of superior dayor. Large designs in siriol fruit say that the market for such products of this the market for such products of Chittornia orchards will always be greater than the supply can possibly be. The United States slone will readily take all the fruit of the kind and quality now being produced by the sun-drying process that California can ever raise. Many thousands of apricot trees have been planted within a recent date in orchard form in southern California. Sundried apri cots are being sold to s'abifornia dealers at double toe price paid for the best ratelas.

A GOOD MAN'S SORROW.

Abou Ben Habitead—may his tritle increase—
Thinking one might to steal a sweet sircease
From office work, of which he'd had a greed,
tabled to his side his faithful forme. Read,
And quotte—By Arist and his great horized spoon!
I will go those and sheep he mit home.
I was get a purgeraph from our
lo paid to-marony a official through—
Sow, mind you, one short paragraph will do? Good Romeo Reed inclined his reverend head-"Ismiliah robanc!"—" Good enough" he said-and Haistend straightway hied houself to bed.

A GOOD MAN'S SORROW.

And Haistead straightway heed himself to hed.

Abou fien Haistead woke next day at nine.

And having quaffed, as is his won, his wine, and having quaffed, as is his won, his wine, it called for the paper, which he always read.

Propped up by phlows in his recal led, le senzed the sheet, and with an excer fless!

To see what Somes Reed had writ about.

To see what Somes Reed had writ about.

Abou hen Haisewal a chacks grew very red.

He frothed awhite and stood upon his head;

His movingful yes were all adiase with fire,

His noble frame quaked with demontac tre—

Lo! Bomeo's paragraph filled up the page entire!

—Chicago Neel.